## Subject Progression for Music

Year	Unit	Objectives	Skills / Knowledge
Group			Children at the expected standard can
Group 3	Unit: Human Body KEY QUESTION: What do the different parts of the human body sound like? KEY VOCABULARY: Rhythm, tempo, pulse, dynamics, piano, forte, pitch, composers	To play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression. To improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music.	Describe binary form (AB) and call and response structures. Perform and improvise music in binary form using call and response structures. Choose instruments for a specific effect. Describe the general pitch shape of a melody. Sing in two parts with mostly accurate pitch and
	Unit: Singing – Christmas Fair performance KEY QUESTION: What does Christmas sound like in other countries? KEY VOCABULARY: Rhythm, tempo, pulse, dynamics, piano, forte, pitch, composers	To appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians To play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression.	tempo. Recall and discuss the dimensions of music from other cultures. Sing most notes at the correct pitch and tempo and follow the dynamics of the music. Perform parts in a group with an awareness of others and how their part fits into the structure of the whole piece.
	Unit: Ancient Egypt <i>KEY QUESTION:</i> How did the Ancient Egyptians use music?	To play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression.	Sing with an increased awareness of musical phrasing (using one breath per line and small crescendos and diminuendos). Describe musical structures such as ostinato.

Year	Unit	Objectives	Skills / Knowledge
Group			Children at the expected standard can
	KEY VOCABULARY: Verse, chorus, coda, crescendo, diminuendo, melody, phrase.	To improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music.	Explain important music vocabulary such as crescendo and diminuendo.
		To listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory.	Perform a part in a group, keeping to a given tempo.
		To use and understand staff and other musical notations.	Compose a piece based on specific musical structures – using ostinato.
	Unit: Time	To play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing	Describe and demonstrate metre in music.
	KEY QUESTION: How can music be measured in metres?	musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression.	Play a piece, keeping in time with the pulse and identifying the metre.
	KEY VOCABULARY: Pulse, metre, ostinato, rhythm, carillon.	To improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music.	Improvise within a metre of 4, keeping in time with the pulse.
		To use and understand staff and other	Read simple rhythm notation.
		To use and understand staff and other musical notations. To develop an understanding of the history of music	Spend time thinking, discussing and sharing opinions about music with a growing music vocabulary. Describe some of the main periods of music history.
		To appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians.	Describe some of the main composers and styles of contemporary music.
	Unit: Exploring Sounds (Jazz) KEY QUESTION:	To play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing	Use the human voice as an instrument through beatboxing.
	How can humans be instruments?	accuracy, fluency, control and expression.	

Year	Unit	Objectives	Skills / Knowledge
Group			Children at the expected standard can
			Improvise a beatboxing pattern that fits with the pulse
	KEY VOCABULARY:	To improvise and compose music for a	and metre of the piece.
	Jazz, beatbox, rhythm, pulse, metre.	range of purposes using the inter-related	
		dimensions of music.	Describe the main instruments in jazz music and how they sound.
		To appreciate and understand a wide range	
		of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from	Describe how some instruments produce a sound.
		great composers and musicians.	Sing a part within a round accurately.
	Unit: Recycling (Jazz)	To play and perform in solo and ensemble	Describe musical structures such as binary (AB) and
		contexts, using their voices and playing	ternary (ABA) form.
	KEY QUESTION:	musical instruments with increasing	
	How can junk make music?	accuracy, fluency, control and expression.	Describe the main instruments in jazz music and how they sound.
	KEY VOCABULARY:	To improvise and compose music for a	
	Binary form, ternary form, improvisation, composition, notation.	range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music.	Explain what improvisation is.
			Improvise, keeping to a set tempo and observing the
		To appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music	steady pulse and metre of the piece.
		drawn from different traditions and from	Follow rhythm notation and a song score
		great composers and musicians. To develop an understanding of the history	Organise and structure their own music in groups.
		of music	Compose a piece using different junk instruments with some awareness of contrasting dynamics and tempi.
4	Unit: Around the World – Pentatonic	To appreciate and understand a wide range	Describe what a pentatonic scale is.
	Scale	of high-quality live and recorded music	
		drawn from different traditions and from	Describe some of the differences in music from other
	KEY QUESTION:	great composers and musicians.	cultures.
	How exciting can five notes be?		

Year	Unit	Objectives	Skills / Knowledge
Group			Children at the expected standard can
		To use and understand staff and other	Perform short pentatonic pieces using standard
	KEY VOCABULARY:	musical notations.	notation.
	Pentatonic scale, round, tempo, rhythm,		
	pulse, pitch.	To improvise and compose music for a	Improvise using the pentatonic scale.
		range of purposes using the inter-related	
		dimensions of music.	Compose using the pentatonic scale, showing an
			awareness of duration (pulse).
		To listen with attention to detail and recall	
		sounds with increasing aural memory.	
	Unit: Recorders	To play and perform in solo and ensemble	Recognise the position of C, B, A and G on a stave.
		contexts, using their voices and playing	
	KEY QUESTION:	musical instruments with increasing	Describe the duration of a quaver, crotchet, minim,
	Do the dots and lines on music mean something?	accuracy, fluency, control and expression.	semibreve and the relative rests.
		To use and understand staff and other	Perform pieces on the recorder with some
	KEY VOCABULARY:	musical notations.	understanding of duration (steady pulse in 4/4).
	Stave, recorder, quaver, crotchet, minim,		
	semibreve.	To develop an understanding of the history	Describe the four main periods of music history with
		of music.	some composers from each.
	Unit: Ukulele	To play and perform in solo and ensemble	Hold a ukulele correctly and name the different parts.
		contexts, using their voices and playing	
	KEY QUESTION:	musical instruments with increasing	Play the chords C, Am, F, C7 and G7 with the correct
	How are songs played on the Ukulele?	accuracy, fluency, control and expression.	finger positions.
	KEY VOCABULARY:	To listen with attention to detail and recall	Change between chords to play simple songs.
	Baroque, Classical, Romantic, Modern,	sounds with increasing aural memory.	
	ukulele, chord, fret, body, neck, head,		Play simple strumming patterns using the thumb and
	bridge, soundhole, nut, strings, tuning		first finger.
	pegs, strum.		

Year	Unit	Objectives	Skills / Knowledge
Group			Children at the expected standard can
		To use and understand staff and other musical notations.	Play with an increasing awareness of pulse, rhythm
		To appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians.	and tempo.
		To develop an understanding of the history of music	
	Unit: Ancient Greece KEY QUESTION:	To play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing	Explore tuned and untuned percussion to create soothing, repetitive music based on an ostinato.
	Who is Orpheus and can I soothe a dragon?	accuracy, fluency, control and expression.	Sing a song and accompany it with a tuned percussion ostinato.
	KEY VOCABULARY: Lyre, ostinato, bass, melody, round.	To improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music.	Explore musical phrases, melodic imitation and rounds
		To appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians.	Accurately perform a round in three parts. Arrange an accompaniment showing some awareness of balance and musical effect.
	Unit: Samba	To play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing	Describe what Samba music is, including the instruments used and techniques.
	KEY QUESTION: What is Samba and how is it played?	musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression.	Identify and use different types of texture including solo and unison.
	KEY VOCABULARY:		Accurately recall rhythms using aural memory.

Year	Unit	Objectives	Skills / Knowledge
Group			Children at the expected standard can
	Surdo, repinique, caixa, cuica, apito, agogo bell, tambourim, reco-reco, ganza, call and response, solo, unison.	To improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music. To listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory. To appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians.	Improvise rhythms within a simple 4/4 time signature. Play different parts mostly accurately within a group.
	Unit: Keyboards KEY QUESTION: What famous songs can I play on the keyboard? KEY VOCABULARY: Stave, keyboard, quaver, crotchet, minim, semibreve, repeat signs.	To play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression. To use and understand staff and other musical notations. To develop an understanding of the history of music	<ul> <li>Read C, D, E, F and G using standard notation.</li> <li>Recognise the notes C, D, E, F and G on a keyboard.</li> <li>Recognise the duration of notes from standard notation, particularly quavers, crotchets, minims, semibreves and their corresponding rests.</li> <li>Play in unison with other pupils, keeping to a set tempo.</li> </ul>
5	Unit: Solar System <i>KEY QUESTION:</i> <i>What do the planets sound like?</i> <i>KEY VOCABULARY:</i> <i>Ostinato, major, minor, consonance,</i> <i>dissonance, solo, unison, time signature.</i>	To listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory To appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians. To develop an understanding of the history of music	Describe some of the key composers of the Romantic period. Describe what music sounds like the Romantic period and how this is different to the Baroque and Classic periods. Discuss music with increasing awareness of the dimensions.

Year	Unit	Objectives	Skills / Knowledge
Group			Children at the expected standard can
		To play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing	Interpret images to create descriptive sound sequences.
		accuracy, fluency, control and expression.	Develop the use of dynamics in a song.
		To use and understand staff and other musical notations.	Learn a melodic ostinato using staff notation.
			Perform a song with expression and with attention to to tone and phrasing.
			Create a musical background to accompany a poem.
			Create and present a performance of song, music and poetry.
	Unit: Mayan Music KEY QUESTION:	To appreciate and understand a wide range of high quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from	Explain why music is important in our culture and in other cultures.
	Why was music important to the Mayans?	great composers and musicians	Recognise that different traditions used different instruments.
	KEY VOCABULARY:	To improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related	Compose a piece of music with an awareness of its
	<i>Ceremony, melody, accompaniment, pan pipes, conch shell, rituals.</i>	dimensions of music.	purpose.
	Unit: Keyboards	To play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing	Read C, D, E, F and G using standard notation in the treble clef and F, G, A, B and C in the bass clef.
	KEY QUESTION: Which famous songs can I play on the keyboard?	musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression.	Recognise the notes on a keyboard.
	KEY VOCABULARY:	To use and understand staff and other musical notations.	

Year	Unit	Objectives	Skills / Knowledge
Group			Children at the expected standard can
	Stave, keyboard, quaver, crotchet, minim, semibreve, repeat signs.		Recognise the duration of notes from standard notation, particularly quavers, crotchets, minims, semibreves and their corresponding rests.
			Play in unison with other pupils, keeping to a set tempo.
			Play with two hands at the same time.
	Unit: WWII KEY QUESTION:	To play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing	Compose using known musical structures such as Leitmotif.
	Was music important during WWII?	accuracy, fluency, control and expression.	Use dynamic variation and tempo imaginatively, and with intention, to convey a musical idea.
	KEY VOCABULARY: Leitmotif, dynamics, tempo, texture, major, minor.	To improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music.	Develop the use of appropriate notation to accurately record and communicate ideas.
		To listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory. To use and understand staff and other	Use art as a context and purpose to express a music response.
		musical notations.	Apply playing skills, knowledge and experience creatively and sensitively when composing
			Discuss and evaluate music with a focus on the effect and how this has been achieved.
	Unit: History of Music	To develop an understanding of the history of music	Describe the main periods of music history
	KEY QUESTION:		Listen and reflect on a piece of orchestral music
	How has music changed over time?	To play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing	

Year	Unit	Objectives	Skills / Knowledge
Group			Children at the expected standard can
	KEY VOCABULARY:	musical instruments with increasing	Invent their own musical motifs and structure them
	Baroque, Classical, composer, pulse, coda, cadenza, motif, structure.	accuracy, fluency, control and expression.	into a piece
		To improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music.	Perform as an ensemble, keeping in time with each other
		To listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory.	
	Unit: At the Movies	To improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related	Compose sound effects to perform with a movie Identifying changes in tempo and their effects
	KEY QUESTION: Why is music used in films?	dimensions of music.	Explore and understand phrase structure of a song melody.
	KEY VOCABULARY:	Ask the children to compose a soundtrack to	
	Phrase, structure, tempo, cue score.	the 1920s movies The Carpenter.	Use the musical dimensions to create and perform music for a movie.
		FINAL ASSESSMENT: Record children's final composition and discuss how the effects were created using musical language.	Evaluate and refine compositions.
6	Unit: Journeys	To play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing	Show increased awareness of expression and interpretation through control of dimensions and
	KEY QUESTION:	musical instruments with increasing	phrasing when using your voice.
	How can music help people through	accuracy, fluency, control and expression.	
	hardships?		Improve singing and playing through directed and independent rehearsal and practise
	KEY VOCABULARY:		
	Harmony, dynamics, piano, forte,		
	crescendo, diminuendo.		

Year	Unit	Objectives	Skills / Knowledge
Group			Children at the expected standard can
			Develop a greater understanding of dynamic impact,
			using and manipulating a wide range of dynamics for
			expressive effect.
	Unit: World Unite	To improvise and compose music for a	Develop a greater understanding of the relationship
		range of purposes using the inter-related	between rhythm and metre, using more complex
	KEY QUESTION:	dimensions of music.	rhythm patterns through a range of musical activities.
	How can music bring people together?		
		To listen with attention to detail and recall	Investigate different ensemble combinations. Apply
	KEY VOCABULARY:	sounds with increasing aural memory.	specific playing techniques using percussion
	Metre, rhythm, pulse, structure, pitch.		instruments for a desired effect.
	Unit: Keyboards	To play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing	Describe the music of Vivaldi and give some information about him.
	KEY QUESTION:	musical instruments with increasing	
	Which famous songs can I play on the keyboard?	accuracy, fluency, control and expression.	Read a wider selection of notes using standard notation.
		To use and understand staff and other	
	KEY VOCABULARY:	musical notations.	Recognise a wider selection of notes on a keyboard.
	Stave, keyboard, quaver, crotchet,		
	minim, semibreve, repeat signs.	To appreciate and understand a wide range	Recognise the duration of notes from standard
		of high-quality live and recorded music	notation, particularly quavers, crotchets, minims,
		drawn from different traditions and from	semibreves and their corresponding rests.
		great composers and musicians.	Play in unison with other pupils, keeping to a set
		To develop an understanding of the history	tempo.
		of music	
			Play with two hands at the same time.
			Play root notes and simple chords in the left hand alongside a melody in the right hand.

Year Group	Unit	Objectives	Skills / Knowledge Children at the expected standard can
			Leave how to pivot the hand to play a greater range of notes.
	Unit: Composing a soundtrack. KEY QUESTION: Why do films, video games and TV programmes use music? KEY VOCABULARY: forte (loud), piano (quiet/soft), adagio (slowly), allegro (fast/cheerful), presto (quick), texture (the different sounds and instruments working together), pitch (high or low notes).	To improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music. To appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians. To develop an understanding of the history of music	<ul> <li>Understand how a wide range of dynamics can be precisely used and manipulated for expressive effect</li> <li>Understand how a wide range of tempi can be precisely used and manipulated for expressive effect</li> <li>Develop the use of precise notation to accurately record and communicate ideas.</li> <li>Express and justify ideas and opinions about music heard and performed using a fluent musical vocabulary, commenting on specific features and intended effects.</li> <li>Use a range of harmonic devices when improvising and composing especially chords.</li> <li>Use precise dynamic variation imaginatively, and with intention, to convey a musical idea.</li> <li>Use tempo explicitly and imaginatively, and with intention, to convey a musical idea.</li> <li>Make informed and sensitive choices, based on experience, about instrumentation and playing technique for specific purposes</li> </ul>
	Unit: Samba	To play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing	Describe what Samba music is, including the instruments used and techniques.
	KEY QUESTION:		

Unit	Objectives	Skills / Knowledge
		Children at the expected standard can
What is Samba and how is it played?	musical instruments with increasing	Identify and use different types of texture including
	accuracy, fluency, control and expression.	solo, unison.
KEY VOCABULARY:		
Surdo, repinique, caixa, cuica, apito,	To improvise and compose music for a	Accurately recall rhythms using aural memory,
agogo bell, tambourim, reco-reco, ganza, call and response, solo, unison.	range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music.	including more complex, syncopated rhythms.
		Improvise rhythms within a 4/4 and ¾ time signature.
	To listen with attention to detail and recall	
	sounds with increasing aural memory.	Play different parts accurately within a group.
	To appreciate and understand a wide range	Keep to a steady pulse, not speeding up or slowing
	of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians.	down.
Unit: Class Awards	To play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing	Compose programme music from a visual stimulus
KEY QUESTION:	musical instruments with increasing	Develop an extended performance
How could we celebrate the	accuracy, fluency, control and expression.	
achievements of our class using music?		Create a song arrangement with attention the
	To improvise and compose music for a	dimensions of music.
KEY VOCABULARY:	range of purposes using the inter-related	
Dynamics, pitch, tremolo, timbre, tempo, rhythm, texture, fanfare, structure.	dimensions of music.	Perform together with an awareness of audience
	What is Samba and how is it played?         KEY VOCABULARY:         Surdo, repinique, caixa, cuica, apito,         agogo bell, tambourim, reco-reco, ganza,         call and response, solo, unison.         Unit: Class Awards         KEY QUESTION:         How could we celebrate the         achievements of our class using music?         KEY VOCABULARY:         Dynamics, pitch, tremolo, timbre, tempo,	What is Samba and how is it played?musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression.KEY VOCABULARY: Surdo, repinique, caixa, cuica, apito, agogo bell, tambourim, reco-reco, ganza, call and response, solo, unison.To improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music.To listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory.To appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from 